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Rural District of Holderness

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH, SANITARY
ADMINISTRATION and
HOUSING CONDITIONS
of the RURAL DISTRICT

For the Year 1954

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Rural District of Holderness

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH, SANITARY
ADMINISTRATION and
HOUSING CONDITIONS
of the RURAL DISTRICT

For the Year 1954

Public Health Committee.

Chairman of the Council: Councillor J. E. NICHOLSON, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor F. HARRISON.

Chairman of Committee: R. C. CONNOR.

Vice-Chairman: F. LEONARD.

F. J. ADDISON,

S. BALLANCE,

P. BARRICK,

G. H. BATTY,

R. C. CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE, J.P.,

F. M. COLBRIDGE,

F. COOKMAN,

G. CRAWFORTH,

Mrs. B. FOSTER,

A. W. GOFORTH,

J. HUNTER,

H. JACKSON,

C. E. MANN,

S. MARTINSON,

H. MEADLEY,

F. MIDDLETON,

F. PEARSON,

F. ROBINSON,

J. W. SALVIDGE,

R. D. SHARP,

A. SMITH (Rev.),

K. G. TODD,

G. F. WREATHALL,

G. WRIGHT.

Public Health Staff.

Medical Officer of Health: F. R. CRIPPS, M.D., D.P.H., etc.

Senior Sanitary Inspector: A. TILLOTSON.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors: H. L. INGHAM, A.R.San.I.;

H. DYSON, A.R.San.I.

RURAL DISTRICT OF HOLDERNESS

Medical Officer's Annual Report

COUNCIL OFFICES,

SKIRLAUGH,

HULL,

June, 1955.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health and
Housing Committee.*

Mr. Chairman, Councillor Mrs. Foster and Gentlemen,

Population.

The total population of Holderness, including members of the Armed Forces stationed in the district, at mid year 1954, is estimated at 19,870, an increase of 640 over the previous year.

Birth Rate.

269 children were born during the year, 131 males and 138 females; of these, 4 males and 3 females were illegitimate, i.e.: 2/6% of all births, which is a very low figure, as 5% is common.

In addition to the 269 live children born, 7 children, 4 males and 3 females were stillborn and none of these was illegitimate. This I think, shows a very high standard of public welfare in general, and Maternity and Child Welfare in particular.

The birth rate of 13.54 per 1,000 population is well down compared with last year's rate of 16.17 and only a little better than the low rate of 13.12 in 1951.

For England and Wales the rate is 15.2; for the large towns 16.8 and for the smaller towns 15.5.

When the birth rate is corrected by the area comparability figure, which makes allowance for age groups as disclosed by the Census, the figure is raised to 15.3.

Death Rate.

120 males and 118 females died during the year including those who died away from their homes and district. Of these, 38 males and 34 females died during the last quarter and 32 males and 27 females during the first quarter, i.e., 131 during the 6 winter months and 107 during the summer.

The death rate per 1,000 population is 11.97, nearly 2 per 1,000 greater than last year, when the figure was 9.77, the lowest ever recorded for Holderness. When this is corrected by the Area Comparability figure as for the births, the figure is reduced to 10.77. The death rate per 1,000 population is 11.3 for all ages England and Wales.

Of the 238 deaths, nearly one quarter died from Heart Disease. Going into this figure of 59 deaths from Heart Disease in more detail, we find that 24, 13 males and 11 females, died from Angina and Coronary Thrombosis, and another 30, 14 males and 16 females from valvular disease or Sinus Disease, probably Rheumatic in origin, and the remaining 5 from hypertension with heart failure.

Another quarter died from Cerebral Hæmorrhage, 26 males and 30 females. Cancer accounts for 36 deaths, 12 males and 24 females.

Bronchitis which (frequently) used to be fatal during the winter months 50 years ago only caused 8 deaths in 1954, 7 males and 1 female. Better standards of living, chiefly housing, and the use of antibiotics are probably the cause of the improvement.

Other important causes of death are, diseases of the blood vessels, e.g., Aneurism, Thrombosis and Embolism, which caused 18 deaths equally divided between the sexes, and Pneumonia causing 5 deaths in old people.

Maternal Mortality.

It is gratifying to report that there were no deaths from pregnancy, childbirth or abortion in your area, as in 1953.

Infant Mortality Rate.

(1) STILL BIRTHS.

In addition to the 269 live births there were 7 still births, 4 males and 3 females, one female child was illegitimate. This gives a still birth rate of 0.35 per 1,000 population and 26 per 1,000 total births (live and still). Both these figures are below last year's. The rate for England and Wales is 24.0 per 1,000 total births (live and still).

(2) LIVE BIRTHS.

Of the 269 live births during the year, seven infants under 1 year of age died, 4 males and 3 females; all were legitimate.

This gives a mortality rate of 26 per 1,000 live births. The rate for England and Wales is 25.5.

No figure in a health report of any Country is more revealing than the Infant Mortality rate, as it is the most sensitive indication of the state of the Social and Sanitary conditions there. In Gibbon's Autobiography, he writes of 18th Century Social and Sanitary Conditions in England, and says "The death of a new born child before that of its parents may seem an unnatural, but it is strictly a probable event, since of any given number the greater part are extinguished before the 9th year."

Fifty years ago the Infant Mortality rate for England and Wales was well over the hundred per 1,000 live births. Improvements in Social Welfare and sanitary conditions have brought this rate down to about 30 and the rate is still falling more slowly now, but steadily; but it is not falling consistently at the same rate in each month of the whole year.

For example in 1936 deaths under one year were 58.53 per 1,000 live births, compared with a 27.6 infant mortality rate in 1952, and 26.8 in 1953. This fall of about 50% over the whole year (1953) has not been matched by a 50% fall in deaths in the first 4 weeks, in fact the decline has only been about a quarter.

Of the seven infants dying in their first year, no less than 5 or 71% died in the first month and the whole of these five died in the first week. Last year 60% died in the first week, i.e., six out of ten deaths under 1 year. Of these five neonatal deaths, i.e., under 4 weeks, 2 died from Prematurity and failure to expand the lungs, 1 died of malformation of the heart (failure to develop) and 2 died of Hæmolytic Anæmia (Rheysos Blood Factor).

The first few minutes after birth are the most critical in a baby's life particularly in the premature infant, where the ribs may be so soft that the respiratory muscles cannot get a satisfactory hold. This prevents the lungs from being made to expand. The use of oxygen under pressure is a hopeful line of treatment, and progress is also being made in the treatment of Hæmolytic Anæmia.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases

The following is a summary of the notifications of infectious diseases recorded during the year:—

	Jan.— March.		April— June.		July— Sept.		Oct.— Dec.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	1954.	1953.
Measles	25	14	11	8	14	13	0	1	86	160
Whooping										
Cough	0	0	2	3	15	12	0	2	34	18
Scarlet Fever ...	2	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	8	4
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	2	1	0	1	3	4	4	1	16	12
Erysipelas	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	5	1
Acute										
Poliomyelitis	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	5	8
Tuberculosis,										
Lungs	2	0	1	1	1	1	3	0	9	8
Tuberculosis,										
Others	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Typhoid, Enteric	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Ophthalmia										
Neonatorum .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Poisoning										
(Salmonella) .	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	9	0
Dysentery										
(Bacillary) ..	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Measles.

86 cases were notified. Measles was with us most of the year, 39 cases occurred in the first quarter and there was a succession of cases until the end of September. The cases were mild in character.

Whooping Cough.

27 of the 34 cases reported occurred in the third quarter. There were no fatal cases but it is worth noting that Whooping Cough may sow the wild oats of Bronchitis in later years. Its bad effects can be, at the least, minimised by protective immunisation given at the same time as the Diphtheria immunisation in the 6-8 months. It may prevent an attack.

Scarlet Fever.

8 cases were notified, 5 cases occurred in the first 4 months in two neighbouring parishes and 3 occurred in another parish in the third quarter.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

5 cases occurred during the warmer months of the year. They were all isolated cases in children aged 2 to 5 years, occurring in four parishes.

Of the children 4 showed mild forms of paralysis and recovered, but one was an acute case and died. This year all the cases occurred in children. Last year young adults were attacked.

Diphtheria.

No cases were notified. None has been notified for the past ten years, proof of the efficiency of immunisation, but it has to be kept up. The price of freedom from attack is *only* immunisation.

Vaccination and Immunisation, 1954

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated during 1954:—

	Age at Vaccination.				Total.
	Under 1.	1 to 4.	5 to 14.	15 or over.	
Number vaccinated	125	9	1	7	142
Number re-vaccinated				24	24

Immunisation against Diphtheria & Whooping Cough.

(b) Number of children at 31st December, 1954, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e., at any time since 1st January, 1940).

Age at 31.12.54	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	Total under
i.e., born in year	1954.	1953.	1952.	1951.	1950.	1945-49.	1940-44.	15.
Number								
Immunised								
(Whether primary								
or booster)								
1950-1954 .	23	149	179	149	209	977	671	2357
1949 or								
earlier ..						521	664	1185
Totals	23	149	179	149	209	1498	1335	3542

(c) Number of children immunised during the year ended 31st December, 1954 (figures also included in (b) above).

Under 5.	5 to 14.	Total.	Boosters.
178	28	206	283

Tuberculosis.

9 cases of Pulmonary and 1 of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified. Tuberculosis is caused by a *Bacillus* first isolated by Professor Koch in 1882. It is most commonly contracted between the ages of 15-45, but Pulmonary Tuberculosis is more common among old people than is generally thought and a source of infection often missed.

Infection sometimes occurs more frequently in some families. This may be due to an inherited susceptibility, or to overwhelming infection in or from the family; overcrowding, lack of sunlight and deficient ventilation predispose to infection. Active spread is due to bacilli in the sputum on coughing, or milk from cows with Tuberculosis of the udder.

In meat the bacilli are killed by cooking, in milk by pasteurisation and, of course, by boiling.

The following table summarises the notifications and deaths:—

Age Group.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Male	Pulm. Fem.	Non-Pulm. Male.	Non-Pulm. Fem.	Male.	Pulm. Fem.	Non-Pulm. Male	Non-Pulm. Fem.
0—1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1—5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
15—25	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
45—55	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
55—65	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 and over	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	7	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea.

No deaths occurred from infection of the stomach and bowels. Infection is always from germs from an already infected alimentary tract, and washing the hands thoroughly before eating or preparing food should be a rule,

Food Poisoning.

There was one case of food poisoning, in one family in the Hollym area, near Withernsea. The cause was traced to bacterial infection in 2 or 3 pork pies, which had been kept too long after being made before being sold, thereby enabling the germs to multiply. Two other families were affected in a neighbouring district where the pies had been made. All the cases recovered. This illustrates in a practical manner the importance of the preceding paragraph.

General Provision of Health Services

National Health Service.

Hospital treatment is provided for in this area chiefly at Hull Infirmary and Westwood Hospital at Beverley, where there are full facilities for X ray and laboratory examination.

Bacteriological examinations are also provided for at the Research Laboratory, High Street, Hull, chiefly for examination of bacterial infections of food, water, etc.

Hospitals and out-patient clinics for the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis are part of the Health Service.

The County Council provide services for the care of expectant and nursing mothers and infants, including the unmarried mother and child at clinics, domiciliary midwifery, health visitors, home nursing, arrangements for vaccinations and immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough, ambulance service and home help service.

Under the National Assistance Act, 1948, the County Council became responsible for the provision of accommodation of all persons who by reason of age, infirmity or any other circumstances, are in need of care and attention, other than medical or nursing cases, and further, for the provision of a Welfare Service for the blind, deaf or dumb, and other persons who are substantially and permanently handicapped by illness, injury or congenital deformity, or such other disabilities as may be sanctioned by the Minister of Health. Persons requiring regular medical or sick nursing are the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.

No action was taken by your Council under Sec. 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, but when and where necessary, persons in need of care and attention owing to age were admitted by Voluntary Action to one of the County old people's residences with the active co-operation of the County Council.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Weather and Rainfall.

1954 was Britain's wettest year for over fifty years. The first four months of the year were dry, but from the latter half of May it rained right throughout the summer to a total of 11.8 inches for June, July and August. Unsettled wet weather persisted during September, October and November, the total amount being 15 inches for these 3 months, the 4th wettest autumn on record since recording began in 1869.

Agriculture was hard hit by the persistent heavy rainfall, month after month from May to November, giving a total rainfall of 29.8 inches, only exceeded once, in 1903, by 0.1 inch for seven months.

The increased rainfall was most marked in the west, the increase rising the further west one went towards the coast. Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire having up to one and a half times their usual rainfall.

In Holderness, however, there was a narrow belt about 15 miles wide extending the whole length of the East Riding coast line, where the rainfall was only a little more than usual. April was the sunniest, driest and generally the best month of the year.

1954.
inches of rain.

January	2.6
February	3.4
March	3.1
April	0.6
May	3.0
June	3.5
July	3.6
August	4.7
September	3.5
October	4.9
November	6.6
December	3.5

Total 43.0

Water Supply.

Water is supplied by statute by the Hull Corporation Water Authority. The water is frequently tested, chemically and bacteriologically, and is pure, if hard.

The 3" water mains in the area were extended by 491 yards during the year, and 98 yards of 4" mains extension were laid. Very few properties in the district now remain without internal mains water supply or readily accessible external supply.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

There is still only one village, that is the village of Patrington, which enjoys complete public sewerage facilities. The system continues to give generally satisfactory results with a minimum of trouble. Sludge disposal is still a troublesome problem that has to be contended with.

There has been one additional small sewage works, making a total of seven, which serves new and existing Council houses.

Work has also commenced on the work of sewerage the village of Bilton, which scheme has at last been approved by the Ministry. No doubt the support of the Hull Corporation to our application for the scheme, influenced the Minister in his decision because of the pollution caused to dykes adjacent to their housing estate.

Conversion of Privies and Pail Closets.

Conversions are being carried out at a steady pace; invariably the disposal is into a cesspool, which creates additional work for our cesspool emptiers.

There have been 40 conversions during the past year.

Housing.

A total of 71 dwelling houses were provided in the area during 1954.

Traditional—

Built by Council	40
Built by Private Enterprise ...	31
Permanent Prefabricated	0

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Routine inspection and supervision of all food premises is carried out regularly to secure the satisfactory maintenance of all such premises in compliance with the requirements of the bye-laws made under the provisions of Section 15 of the Act. It is pleasing to note that the high standard of cleanliness reported last year has been maintained, and the

introduction of enclosed glass display cabinets for unwrapped food is becoming increasingly established with the consequent decreasing danger of fly-borne infections.

Shop keepers have again assiduously insisted on the prohibition of dogs from their shops, and this can be regarded as another consolidation in the process of education of the members of the retail food trade and the general public.

Summary of the Annual Report for 1954

Average height above sea level	25 feet.
Area of Holderness Rural District	129,336 acres.
Population, mid-1954, estimated	19,870
Population, increase over 1953	640
Excess of births over deaths	31
Number of houses, etc., occupied at the end of 1954	6,205
Rateable value at 31st December, 1954	£112,594
Sum represented by a penny rate	£453 3s. 6d.

Births.

	1954.			1953.	1952.	1951.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Legitimate	127	135	262	302	261	240
Illegitimate	4	3	7	9	8	10
			269	311	269	250
Birth rate per 1,000 civilian population			13.54	16.17	14.12	13.12
Still Births—						
Legitimate	4	2	6	9	9	8
Illegitimate	0	1	1	1	0	0
			7	10	9	8
Still birth rate per 1,000 population			0.35	0.52	0.47	0.42

Deaths.

	1954.	1953.	1952.	1951.
Deaths	238	188	215	217
Death rate per 1,000 civilian population	11.97	9.77	11.28	11.38
Infant Mortality:—				
Legitimate	7	10	7	5
Illegitimate	0	0	1	0
	7	10	8	5

Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	26.0	31.1	30.0	20.0
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	26.7	33.0		
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0	0		
Deaths from Measles	0	0		
„ „ Whooping Cough	0	0		
„ „ Gastro Enteritis	0	1		
Maternal Mortality— Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	0	0		

DEATHS.

(Analysis of the causes, as per 1,000 population.)

Code. No.	1954.	1953.
1. Pulmonary Tuberculosis (2)	0.10	0.05
2. Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (0)	0.00	0.00
4/8. Notifiable Infectious Diseases (exclud- ing Tuberculosis and Pneumonia) (1)	0.05	0.00
18/20. Heart Disease (excluding circulatory disease) (59)	3.0	2.20
24/25. Respiratory disease (excluding Pneu- monia (8)	0.4	0.57
23. Pneumonia (5)	0.25	0.42
10/14. Cancer (36)	1.80	1.56
17. Cerebral Hæmorrhage (56)	2.80	1.70
21. Other circulatory disease (18)	0.9	0.84
All others (53)	2.6	2.4

Infectious Diseases.

	No. Notified.		
	1954.	1953.	1952.
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	9	8	12
Non-Pulmonary	2	1	2
Scarlet Fever	8	4	2
Measles	86	160	275
Whooping Cough	34	18	28
Pneumonia	16	12	5
Erysipelas	5	1	4
Acute Poliomyelitis	5	8	2
Diphtheria	0	0	0
Food Poisoning	9	0	0

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

F. R. CRIPPS, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

RURAL DISTRICT OF HOLDERNESS

Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor for the Year 1954

COUNCIL OFFICES,

SKIRLAUGH,

HULL.

September, 1955.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Holderness
Rural District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Councillor Mrs. Foster, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for work carried out during the year ending the 31st December, 1954.

WATER SUPPLY.

A mains water supply is available in all parishes in the Council's area. Main extensions were carried out by the Hull Corporation at the Council's request to supply New Housing Estates and outlying farms and comprised 491 yards of 3" mains, and 98 yards of 4" mains.

A typical sample from the mains supply examined by the Public Analyst resulted as follows:—

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

Colour, in 2 ft. column ... Colourless.

Appearance Clear: practically no
suspended matter.

Taste Normal.

Smell None.

GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.

Reaction, pH	7.3
(Parts per Million.)	
Free Carbon Dioxide, as CO_2	8.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N	None
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N	0.006
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N	None
Nitric Nitrogen, as N	5.76
Hardness (Soap Test), as CaCO_3	281
Temporary	184
Permanent	97
Permanganate figure (4 hrs. 80° F.), as O	0.205
Alkalinity, as CaCO_3	215
Total Solids (as 180° C.)	425
Free Chlorine	0.04
Lead, etc.	None

MINERAL ANALYSIS.

Calcium, as Ca	109.6
Silica, as SiO_2	10.0
Magnesium, as Mg	0.6
Sodium, as Na	16.0
Carbonate, as CO_3	128.9
Chlorides, as Cl	25.0
Nitrate, as NO_3	25.5
Sulphate, as SO_4	66.9*

Note.—These results are higher than normal.

BACTERIOLOGICAL DATA OF WATERS—FROM DUNSWELL, TAKEN ON MAY 3RD, 1955.

Number of Colonies growing on <i>Nutrient Agar</i> at 21° C. per 1 ml. of the water (3 days)	3
Number of Colonies growing on <i>Nutrient Agar</i> at 37° C. per 1 ml. of the water (2 days)	0
<i>Presumptive Bac. Coli</i> Test (2 days):—	
Probable No. <i>Bac. Coli</i> in 100 mls. of the water	0

During the past year, 4 samples of water were obtained from private supplies.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

SCAVENGING.

No further addition has been made to this important public health Service, which is carried out by direct labour. The refuse is collected weekly in all districts excepting the smaller villages and additional properties have been added to the service since its inception. No longer do ashpits exist, but practically every householder is the proud possessor of a dustbin, which the Council empty.

Coverage remains a big problem, but the tips do not present a great difficulty, as ash is used to prevent any nuisance.

Your Surveyor and Consulting Engineer are producing a report on composting, but it would appear at this early stage that not only would the scheme be expensive, but that only half the refuse of the district could be used for the purpose.

NIGHTSOIL.

The two vehicles engaged on this service, which covers all the larger villages, are working to their utmost and a start to new sewage disposal schemes would be a big help towards covering those parts of the district which cannot at present be given the service. The product of this service is sold to market gardeners.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

This important service of the Council employs four vehicles. Only one village is fortunate to have a modern sewage disposal plant and the sewage from the rest of the district has been flowing into 9 contaminating dykes. This contamination has been progressively worse since the cessation of hostilities and conversions to water closets have taken place frequently.

The large programme of erecting houses by the Council has resulted in small housing sewage works being built at Sigglesthorne, Long Riston, Aldbrough, Humbleton, Conis-ton and Ottringham, whilst a further scheme at Atwick is completing. These works are used by the tankers during slack hours for the purification of sewage.

A service of this description is essential to the district since any dyke carrying sewage remains at all times a danger to public health, and one which cannot be satisfactorily cleansed until it reverts to its original use, that of a water course.

SALVAGE.

The returns of the collections of Salvage for the year 1954 are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	858	10	8
Rags	53	14	0
Batteries	2	5	0
Tins	69	12	2
Iron Scrap	24	1	3
Steel Scrap	12	15	0
	£1,020	18	1

SCHOOLS.

Although no further progress has been made during the year towards the conversion of pail closets at schools within the area, it is hoped that 1955 will see a big change, since proposals are being submitted for several schemes. The use of the small sewage works enables two of these proposals to be carried out with a minimum of trouble. The cesspool emptier will be the method used in other proposals.

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

Vermin infested premises only totalled four, and in only 3 cases was serious treatment found necessary. Complete success was obtained in all cases by the use of liquid spray or powder application of proprietary brand insecticides, following initial fumigation.

INSPECTIONS.

GENERAL SANITATION.

Water supply	18
Drainage and Sewerage	614
Camp Sites	71
Tents, Vans and Sheds	70
Factories and Workshops	49
Building Inspections	442
Deposited Plans—preliminary inspection	167
Council House Repairs	187
Houses (occupied by Council House applicants) ...	135
Verminous Premises	4
Petroleum Installations	24
Coast Erosion	115
Licensed Houses	12
Nuisances	121
Miscellaneous	124
Land Charges	7
Improvement Grants	97
Council's Camp Site, Aldbrough	90

HOUSING.

Public Health Act, 1936	326
Housing Act, 1936	285

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inquiries	20
Disinfections	8

FOOD RETAIL SALE AND/OR PREPARATION PREMISES.

Fried Fish Shops	24
Grocers	20
Greengrocers	8
Retail Food Preparation Premises	15
Butchers	52
Slaughterhouses	46
Dairies and Milk Shops	47
Ice-cream Premises (Retail Sale)	25
Milk Supply and Sampling	11
Water Sampling	13
Meat and Other Food Examination	773
Bakehouses	2
Total	4022

NOTICES, ETC.

Notices served:—

Informal Notices	23
Statutory Notices	14

Notices complied with, or work in hand:—

Informal Notices	14
Statutory Notices	21

Notices outstanding:—

Informal Notices	2
Statutory Notices	0

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

Number of premises	11
Number of premises unsatisfactory	Nil
Number of inspections	24

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

Total number of Factories and Workplaces	69
--	----

Inspection of Factories and Workshops:—

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	21	Nil	Nil
Workplaces	12	Nil	Nil

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

Number of Shops	137
-----------------------	-----

Most of the shops in the area are small, family concerns, and in the few cases where one or two assistants are employed, sanitary and other amenities available to the general household are sufficient to comply with the requirements of the Act. Regular inspections are maintained to these and the larger premises where larger numbers of staff are employed.

HOUSING.

Number of dwelling houses erected during the year:—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (a) Total, including numbers given separately under (b): | |
| (i) By Local Authority | 40 |
| (ii) By other Local Authorities | 5 |
| (iii) By other bodies or persons | 29 |
| (b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts: | |
| (i) By Local Authority | 40 |
| (ii) By other bodies or persons | Nil |

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) (a) Total number of houses inspected under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, and/or Housing Acts, 1936-49 | 549 |
| (b) Number of inspections made | 611 |
| (2) (a) Number of houses (including under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 | Nil |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | Nil |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 23 |
| (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation | 162 |

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| Number of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers | 139 |
|--|-----|

3. Action under Statutory powers during the year:—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices: | |
| (a) By owners | Nil |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | Nil |

B. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders or closing Orders were made	7
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	5
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices under Section 11 were made	14

C. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or room having been rendered fit	Nil

D. Proceedings under Public Health Act:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

LOCAL AUTHORITIES HOUSING SCHEMES.

A steady rate of building has been maintained during the year, 40 houses having been completed, with a further 50 in course of construction.

Houses provided by the Council are as follows:—

	Traditional Dwellings.	Temporary Pre-fabricated Bungalows.	Permanent Pre-fabricated Dwellings.	Total.
Housing Act, 1919	10	—	—	10
„ „ 1930	4	—	—	4
„ „ 1936	188	—	—	188
„ „ 1938	6	—	—	6
Post-war Programme	432	23	176	631
In course of erection	50	—	—	50
	690	23	176	889

The number of applicants for Council houses is analysed as follows:—

(1) Number of people living as lodgers in the district	99
(2) Number of people living as tenants in the district	209
(3) Number of people living as lodgers outside the district	31
(4) Number of people living as tenants outside the district	74

and shows that there is a total of 513 as against 470 at the end of 1953.

During the year, Housing Sewage Works at Humbleton was brought into operation, making a total of 6 of these small works. Although all are working satisfactory, they take sewage from the Council houses only, leaving the sewage from the rest of the village to empty into cesspools or septic tanks, and thence to the nearest dyke. Consequently, no saving can be effected on the cleansing of dykes or on the emptying of cesspools. Further housing should be carried out in conjunction with Slum Clearance, and it would seem, therefore, that such re-housing should be in villages where village sewerage schemes are or will be in operation.

A total of 16 applications have been made for Improvement Grants, of which only 1 has been refused. Many more house owners could take advantage of the Housing Act, 1949, and obtain grants to improve houses which are now sub-standard. Still many houses could be improved at low cost to the country if restrictions on the sale of improved houses were removed.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

The gradual improvement shown on all camps is being maintained and modern sanitary conveniences are being installed on more camps. The standard of caravan or hutment is also being gradually improved, so that the camps have a much better appearance.

Total number of approved camp sites	13
Total number of caravans, bungalows, etc., on above sites at 1/1/54	605
Total of bungalows, etc., removed from above sites during 1954	8
Total of additional caravans, etc., on above sites during 1954 which have been licensed	57
Total number of caravans, bungalows, etc., on above sites at 31/12/54	554
Total number of visits	141

Refuse collection on all sites is carried out by the Council,

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1953.

Number of registered slaughtermen at 1st January, 1954	53
Number of new licences issued during the year..	3
Number of licences cancelled during the year ...	6
Number of recognised slaughtermen at 31st December, 1954	50

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD INSPECTIONS.

During the year, chiefly following the de-rationing of meat in July, 773 inspections of meat and other foods were made. These inspections covered a total of 4,512 animals, comprised as follows:—

Beasts	856
Sheep	1,439
Pigs	2,205
Calves	12

Meat condemned from these carcasses totalled 4 tons, 16 cwts., 1 qr., 16 lbs.

Fourteen slaughterhouses were licensed for the slaughter of animals for food, and whilst the duty of ensuring a 100% inspection of all carcasses has involved the staff in considerable extra work, much of it outside normal working hours, the arrangements for inspection have secured amicable relations with the butchers with the resultant inspection of all animals slaughtered.

NEW BUILDINGS.

PLANS, ETC.

Plans submitted in 1954	365
Plans approved	355
Representing—	
Houses	59
Additions and alterations to houses	73
Houses of short-lived materials	7
Garages	56
Business premises	18
Additions to business premises	4
Sanitary conveniences to camp sites	1
Petroleum tanks and pumps	3
Recreation huts and grounds	5

Agricultural buildings	73
Miscellaneous	40
Sites for trailer caravans	18
Sand and gravel excavations	8
Plans not approved	7
Decisions pending	3
Appeals under the Town and Country Planning Acts ...	1
Appeals dismissed	1
Appeals allowed	0

I am, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,

Your obedient Servant,

A. TILLOTSON,

Inspector and Surveyor.

